KHODAKOV, ABRAM LAZAREVICH DECEASED c. '62 1964

CRYSTALS
FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES

KHODAKOV, B

KHODAKOV, B., student.

In the White Russian State University. Radio no.10:11 O '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.I.Lenina.
(White Russia--Radio clubs)

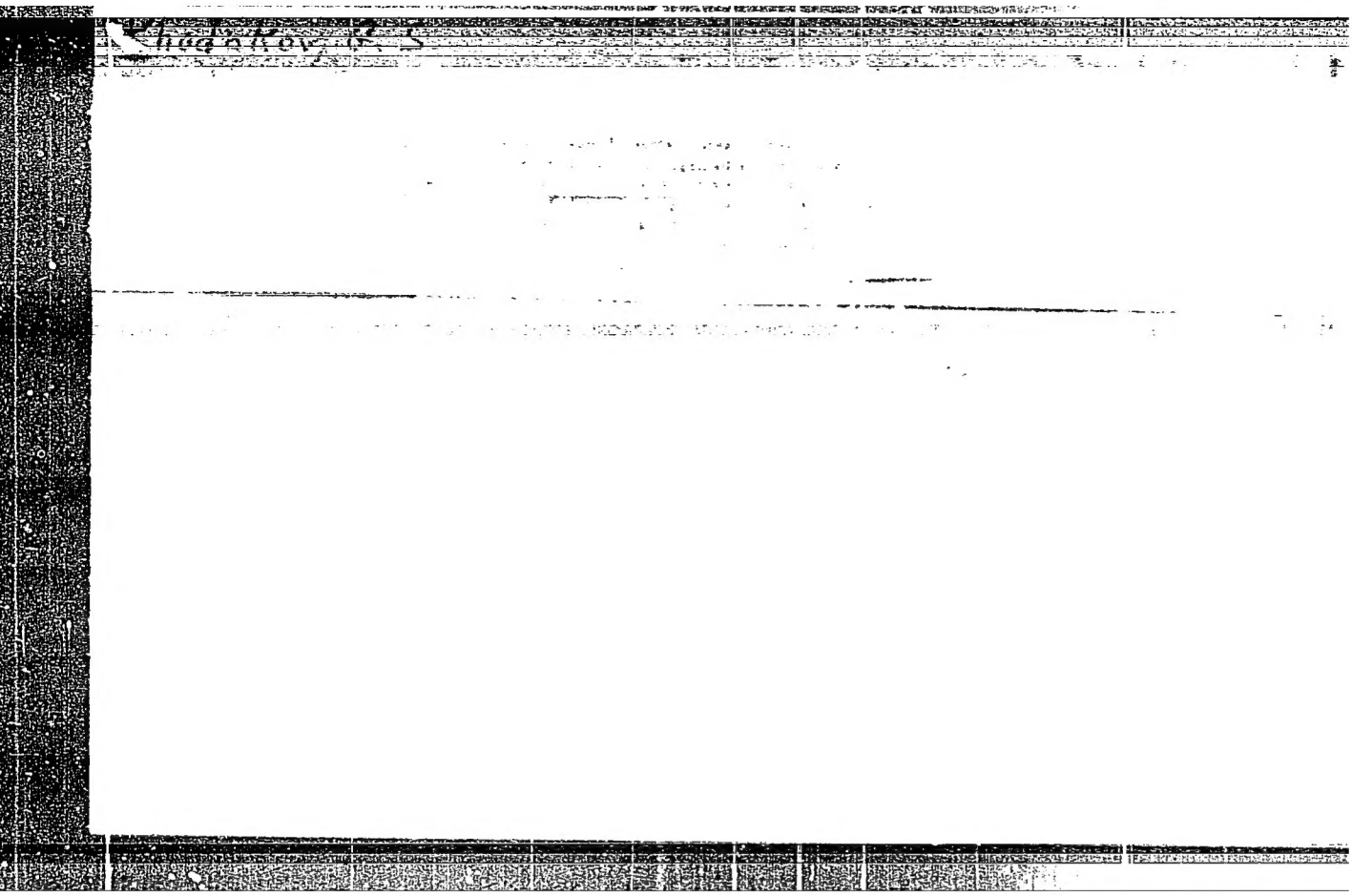
TSAYG, B.A.; KHODAKOV, D.Ye. (Kuybyshev-obl.)

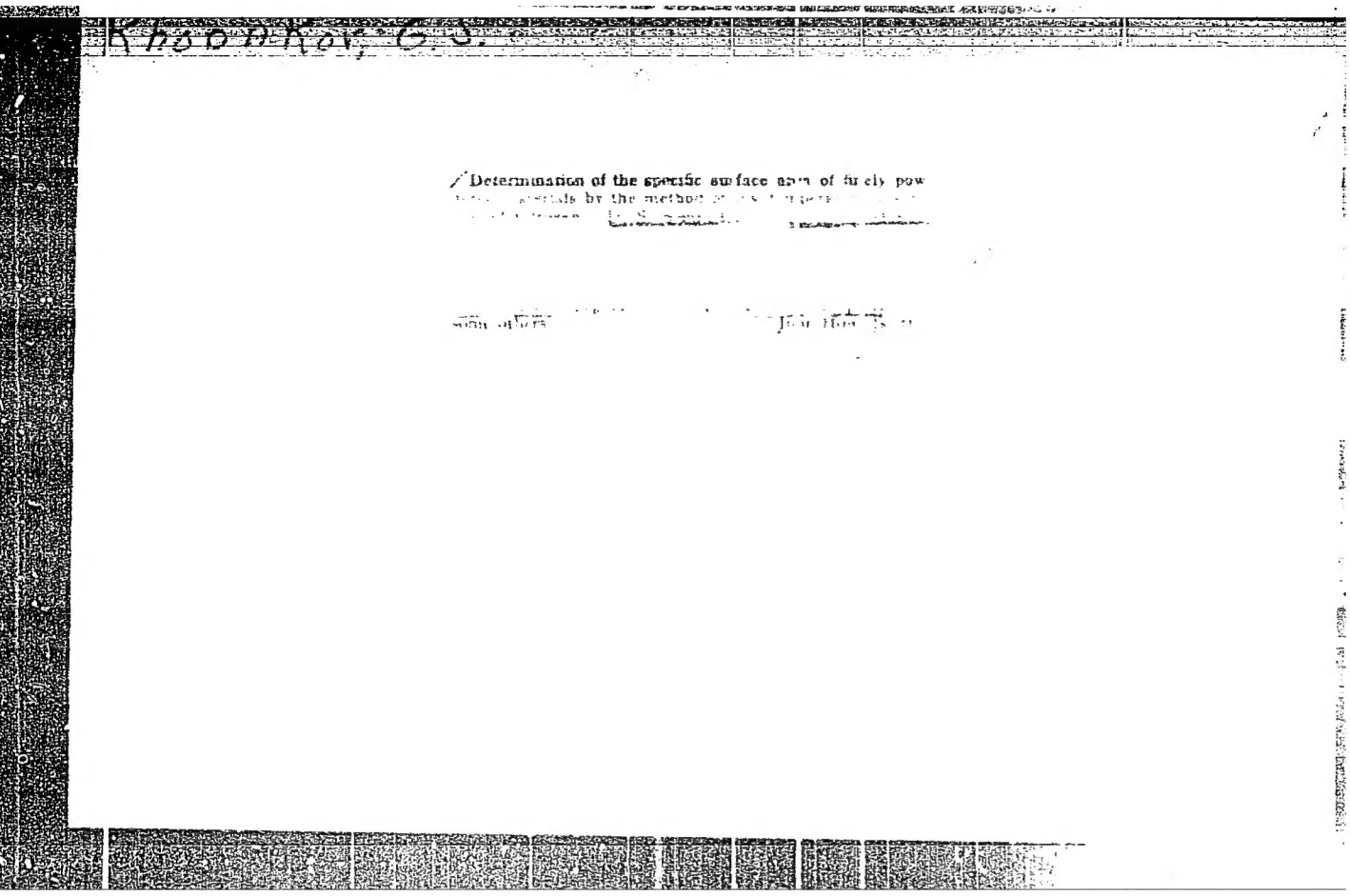
Treatment of fractures of the patella. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 4:90-91 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(PATELLA--FRACTURE)

KHODAKOV, G.S.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, N.L. (Moscow)

Characteristics of the adsorption of gases and vapors on aggregated dispersed materials during their comminution. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10: 2241-2248 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.





Determination of the specific surface area of finely pow

KHODAKOV, G.S.

5(4) SOV/20-123-4-43/53

AUTHORS: Khodakov, G. S., Plutsis, E. R.

TITLE: On the Solubility of Finely Crushed Quartz in Water (O rastvorimosti tonkoizmel'chennogo kvartsa v vode)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 725-728 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the solubility of quartz powder in distilled water. The degree of dispersion of the powder under investigation was estimated according to its specific surface. The quantity of quartz contained in the solution was photocolorimetrically determined. Also the influence of the glass from which the vessel is made and of the silicon in the steel container was taken into account. The first diagram shows the curves of the kinetics of the dissolution of finely ground quartz sand in water. The course taken by these curves confirms the formation of a true (and not of a colloidal) solution. These curves are well described by the kinetic equation $C = C_{solubility} (1 - e^{-k\tau})$. Here C denotes the concentration of the SiO_2 passing into the solution within the time τ,

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$C_{solubility}$ - the solubility, k - the solution rate constant. $C_{solubility}$ can be determined from the above diagram. The aforementioned equation may be written down as follows:

$\ln \frac{C_{solubility}}{C_{solubility} - C} = k\tau$; it is confirmed by experimental data. The constant k does not depend on the duration of quartz crushing and amounted in the case of the experiments discussed here to 0.056 $days^{-1}$. A prolongation of the duration of the dry crushing of the quartz increases the values of $C_{solubility}$. According to the data obtained, the investigated powders of finely ground quartz sand have practically the same surface. According to the authors' data, the solubility of the finely ground quartz in water at room temperature in some cases attains the value of 120 mg/l, which surpasses the solubility of coarse-crystalline quartz by 20 times its amount. This abnormally high solubility may be explained by a destruction of the crystal structure of quartz in the grinding mill. The here discussed data make it possible to explain the mechanism

 of the formation of the hydrosilicates of calcium and magnesium

in the interaction of their hydroxides with the finely ground sand in water at room temperature. Also the part played by sand filling medium of concrete with a low cement content, which was ground in a vibration mill, may be explained in a similar manner. The authors thank Academician P. A. Rebinder, D. S. Sominskiy, V. B. Ratinov and L. A. Feygin for discussing results and for their valuable advice, and they also thank N. I. Gludina for her assistance. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tonkogo izmel'cheniya Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Fine Grinding of the Academy of Building and Architecture, USSR)

PRESENTED: July 25, 1958, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1958

5(4) SOV/20-127-5-38/58

AUTHORS: Khodakov, G. S., Rebinder, P. A., Academician

TITLE: The Investigation of the Fine Dispersion of Quarts and of the Influence of Added Liquids Upon This Process

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1070-1073 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect produced by acetone, ethyl alcohol, water, benzene, triethanolamine and oleic acid upon the dispersion of quarts sand was investigated. Crushing was carried out in a laboratory vibration mill, and determination of the degree of dispersion by measuring the specific surface by means of adsorption of nitrogen at low temperatures according to reference 14. Figures 1-4 and tables 1 and 2 show the experimental results. The addition of liquids causes a considerable increase of the specific surface in comparison to dry-grinding. The effect produced by the individual liquids is about equal. This result is explained by the fact that, in the case of dry grinding, relatively solid particle complexes are produced, the tight packing of which prevents nitrogen from penetrating, so that a large part of the free surface is eliminated. Additions of liquids cause a considerable extent of desaggregation. As

Card 1/2

The Investigation of the Fine Dispersion of Quartz and of the Influence of Added Liquids Upon This Process

shown by figure 3, desaggregation depends upon the quantity of the liquid added. In water, a minimum occurs at an addition of 2-30%, which is followed, as a result of further additions, by a rapid increase of desaggregation. As shown by experiments, the described phenomena are confined not only to quartz alone, but in a different degree characteristic also of other solid substances, such as corundum, and calcite. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tonkogo izmel'cheniya Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Fine Grinding of the Academy of Building and Architecture, USSR). Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

KHODAKOV, G. S., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Research into processes of quartz dispersion." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Physical Chemistry); 150 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text(11 entries); (KL, 26-60, 131)

15.2110

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67896

S/020/60/130/06/026/059
B004/B007

AUTHORS: Kiselev, V. F., Krasil'nikov, K. G., Khodakov, G. S.

TITLE: The Influence of the Aggregation of Quartz Particles During Grinding Upon Its Adsorptive Properties

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 6, pp 1273 - 1276 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In reference 1 it was said that the specific surface of air-dried quartz decreases with an increase of the duration of grinding. This was explained by the aggregation of the quartz particles. The authors aimed at investigating this phenomenon more thoroughly and to find out whether its effects on the adsorption of nitrogen, and water differ. They maintain that this phenomenon is the cause of the considerable discrepancy in published data for adsorption values and adsorption energy of quartz. Two samples of highly dispersive quartz were investigated. Sample Kv-4 was obtained by grinding transparent crystalline quartz with an excess of water, sample Kv-4A by further grinding Kv-4 in air. On both samples, the adsorption of nitrogen and steam was measured (Table 1). As shown by

Card 1/3

figure 1, the adsorption isothermal line of nitrogen on Kv-4A is lower than in the case of Kv-4 because of particle aggregation, whereas the adsorption isothermal line of steam is higher. Also figure 2 shows that the different kind of grinding the same quartz affects the adsorption of nitrogen and steam differently. This phenomenon has not yet been explained. It is presumed that relatively dense aggregates are formed, the inner surfaces of which are inaccessible to the nitrogen, whereas the adsorption of water is not impaired by these aggregations because of its dispersive (peptizing) properties. Such phenomena of aggregation were observed also in the case of other substances (corundum, calcite, silica gel) in dry grinding. The authors thank Academician P. A. Rebinder for his interest in this paper, and G. I. Aleksandrova for assisting in measurements. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh

67896

The Influence of the Aggregation of Quartz Particles During Grinding Upon Its Adsorptive Properties

S/020/60/130/06/026/059
B004/B007

materialov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for New Building Materials)

PRESENTED: October 20, 1959 by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

4

Card 3/3

KHODAKOV, G.S.; REBINDER, P.A.

Effect of the medium on the processes of dispersion of solids.
Koll.zhur. 22 no.3:365-375 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Otdel dispersnykh sistem
i Institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Dispersion) (Quartz)

KHODAKOV, G.S.

Kinetics of the fine comminution of quartz. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.3: 574-577 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Predstavleno akad. P.A. Rebinderom.

(Quartz)

KHODAKOV, G.S.; REBINDER, P.A.

Mechanism of comminution of quartz in surface active media [with summary in English]. Koll.zhur. 23 no.4:482-490 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Otdel dispersnykh sistem i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Quartz)

KAMAY, G.Kh.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; GATILOV, Yu.F.; KHODAKOV, G.S.

Separation of quaternary arsonium compounds into optical antipodes by asymmetric adsorption on natural dissymmetric adsorbents. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.5:1112-1113 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, g. Kazan', i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Arbuzovym.
(Arsonium compounds) (Adsorption)

S/069/62/024/002/009/008
B110/144

AUTHOR: Khodakov, G. S.

TITLE: A case of mechanochemical quartz dispersion

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 2, 1962, 236 - 237

TEXT: Mechanical and chemical effects were combined in an attempt to reach maximum silica dispersion. Deformation of the crystalline structure by grinding increased the reactivity of silica with calcium or magnesium oxides, in dependence on the duration of the process. Hydrosilicates formed at normal temperatures and pressures. Quartz powders ground to $< 6 m^2/g$ with an M-10(M-10) vibrating mill were studied. Small blocks were formed from aqueous pastes with 9 parts by weight of SiO_2 and 1 part by weight of MgO, and then washed with hot aqueous acetic acid to remove hydrosilicates. Powders of > 200 m^2/g specific surface, approximately 30 times the initial value, were thus obtained. The particle nuclei remained crystalline whereas the amorphous shell passed over into the filtrate. This behavior may be applied to adsorption and catalysis. Electron microscopic studies showed the dispersion to take place in particles of several hundredths μ

Card 1/2

A case of mechanochemical quartz...

and irregular shapes. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Moskva(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of New Building Materials of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1961

Card 2/2

S/020/63/148/003/021/037
B108/B180

5.5650

AUTHOR: Khodakov, G. S.

TITLE: Determining the specific surface of highly disperse powders by rarefied gas filtration

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 581-584

TEXT: Discrepancies appear in the results of specific surface determination of pressed powder samples even at high pressures. They are probably due to the fact that the structural features of the porous body are not adequately considered. Here, the specific surface is expressed on the assumption that the gas molecules passing through the pores undergo a greater number of collisions with the walls of the pores than with other molecules. The experimental work is then reduced to determining the capacities of the sample at two different gas pressures. The specific surface resulting from these data was found to be independent of the porosity of the sample. There are 3 figures.

VB

Card 1/2

KHODAKOV, G.S.

Effect of fine grinding on the physicochemical properties of solids. Usp. khim. 32 no.7:860-881 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov.

KUDRYAVTSEVA, N.L.; KHODAKOV, G.S.

Effect of the additions of surface-active substances on the diminution of clinker. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2:437-440 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.

KHODAKOV, G.S.

Mechanical and chemical dissociation of liquids on freshly formed surfaces of solids. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1416-1419 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.

EDEL'MAN, L.I.; KHODAKOV, G.S.

Sedimentation analysis of disperse systems with continuous recording of the weight of accumulated deposit in the centrifugal field. Koll. zhur. 26 no.3:380-385 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov, Moskva.

KHODAKOV, G.S.; EDEL'MAN, L.I.

Float-type photoelectric recording device for analysis of variance in a centrifugal field. Zav. lab. 30 no.8:1024-1025 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov.

KHODAKOV, G.S.

Mechanical and chemical dissociation of liquids on freshly formed surfaces of solids. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1416-1419 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.

KHODAKOV, G.S.

Laws governing gas flow through finely porous bodies. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:350-353 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Submitted December 31, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6017959 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0027/0027

INVENTOR: Khodakov, G. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing highly dispersed silica. Class 12, No. 181634 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of New Structural Materials (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov)]

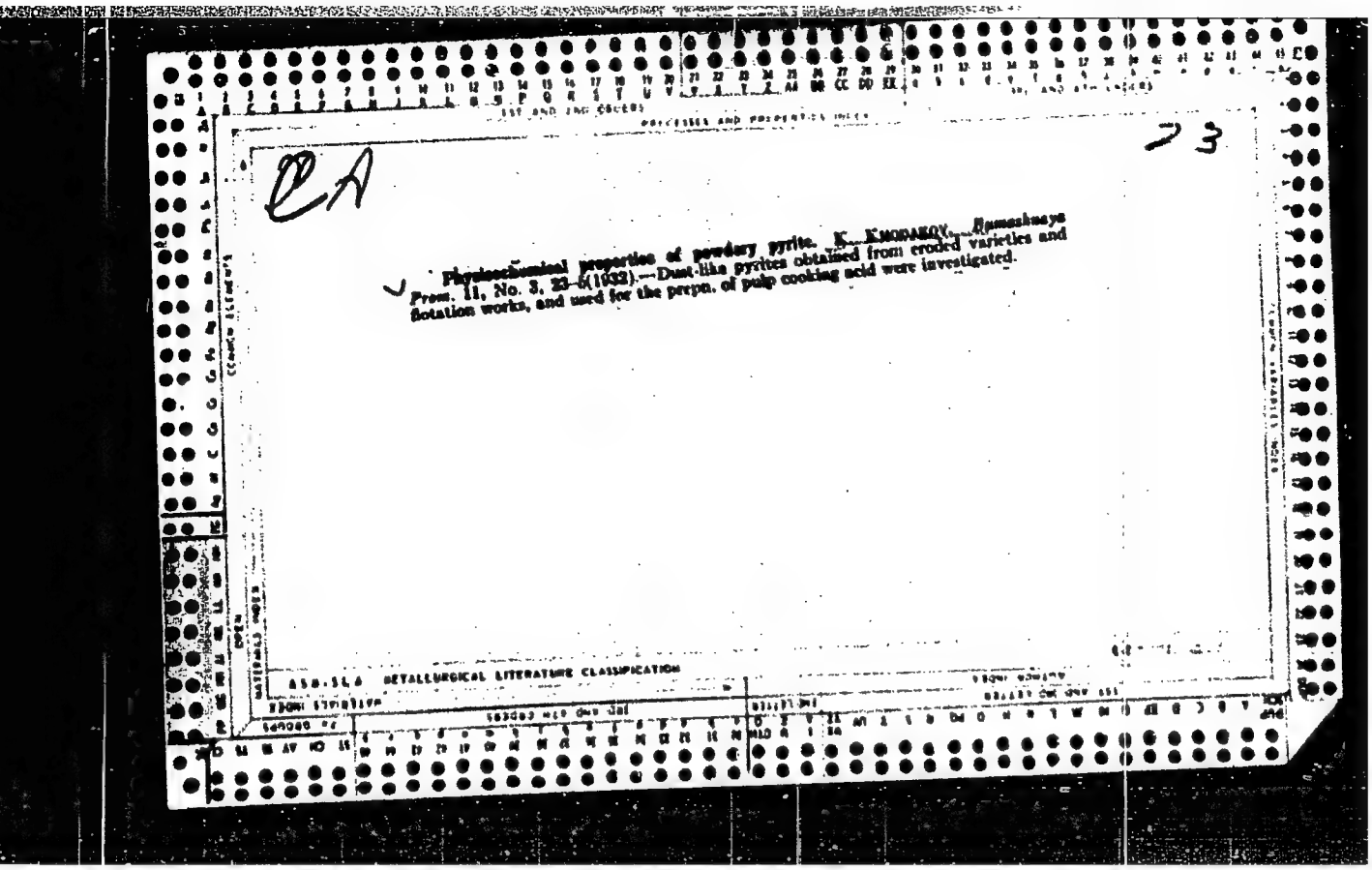
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 27

TOPIC TAGS: silica, quartz, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing highly dispersed silica from pulverized quartz sand. The process is simplified by adding magnesium oxide or calcium oxide to the initial material and treating the mixture with water after grinding. The solution is then allowed to stand and mineral acid is used for removing hydrosilicates.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov63

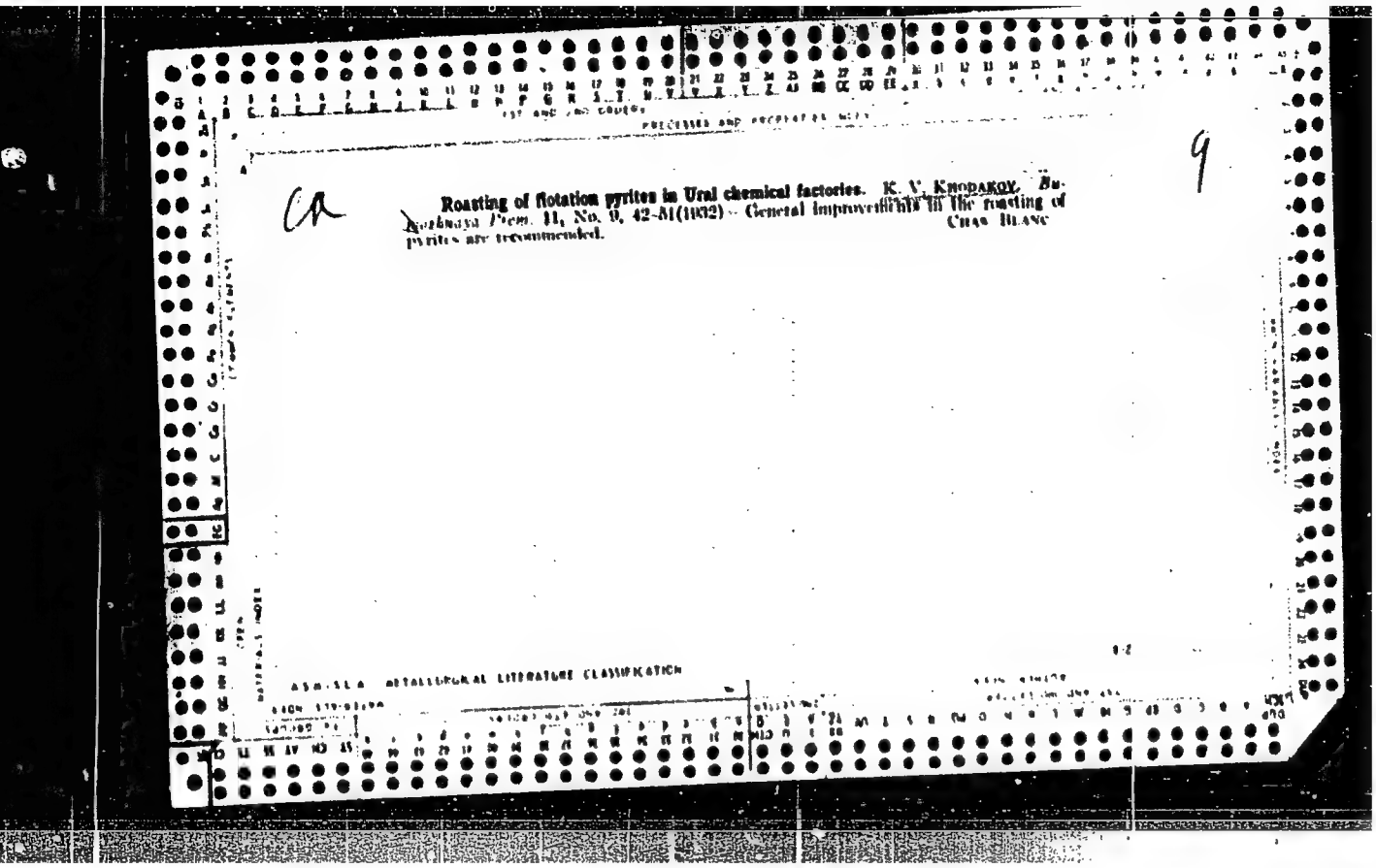
Card 1/1 UDC: 661.718.5



CA

23

Physicochemical properties of powdery pyrite. K. Kondakov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 11, No. 3, 23–6(1932).—Dust-like pyrites obtained from crushed varieties and flotation works, and used for the prepn. of pulp cooking acid were investigated.



CA

Roasting of flotation pyrites in Ural chemical factories. K. V. KHODAKOV. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 11, No. 9, 42–51(1932).—General improvements in the roasting of pyrites are recommended. CHAS. BLANC

9

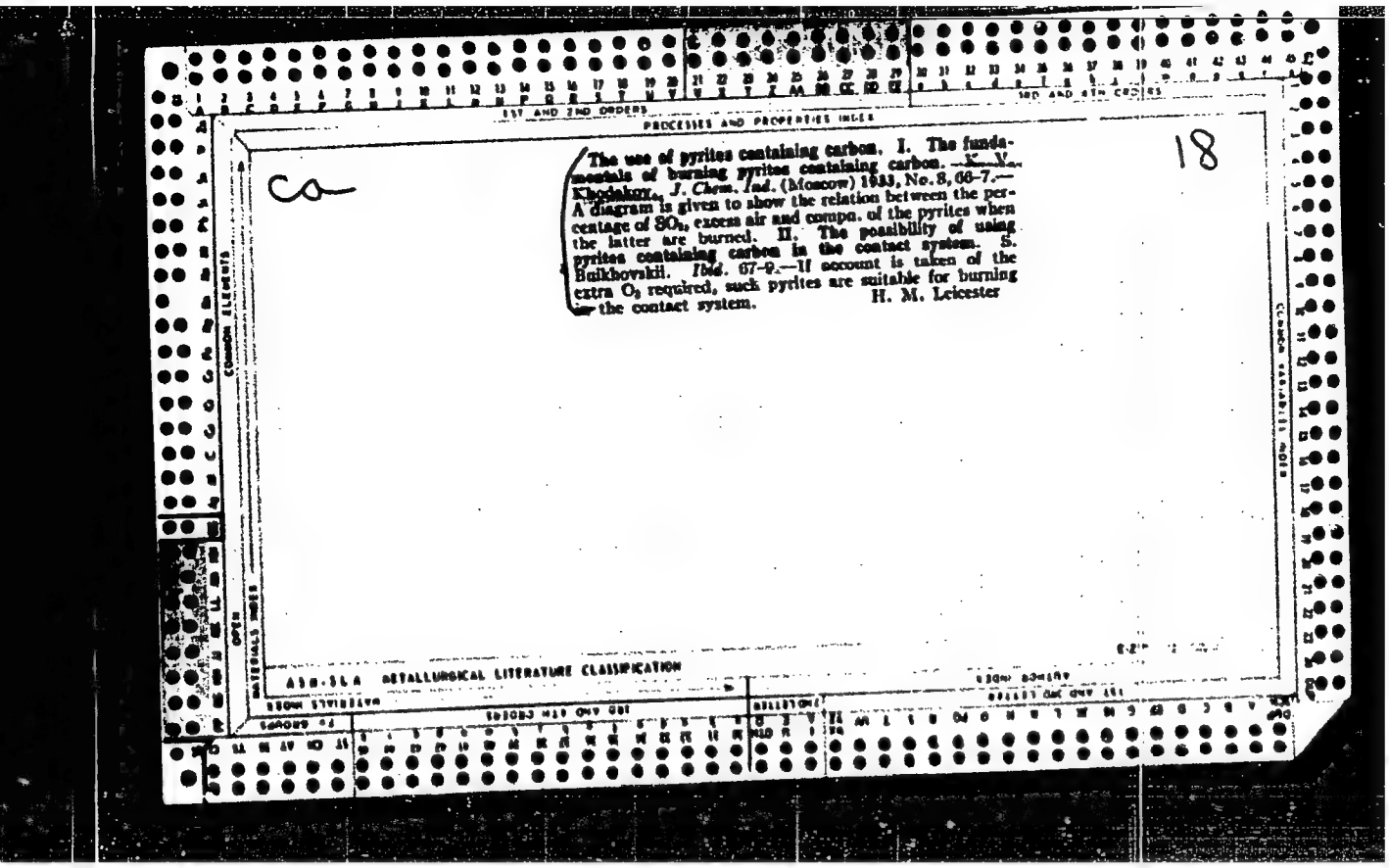
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

23

Utilization of knot waste from Fick separator in the Sokol mill. G. A. Kalinin[illegible] and K. V. Khodakov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 31, No. 11, [illegible] A more efficient sepn. of pulp-wood knots is discussed. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



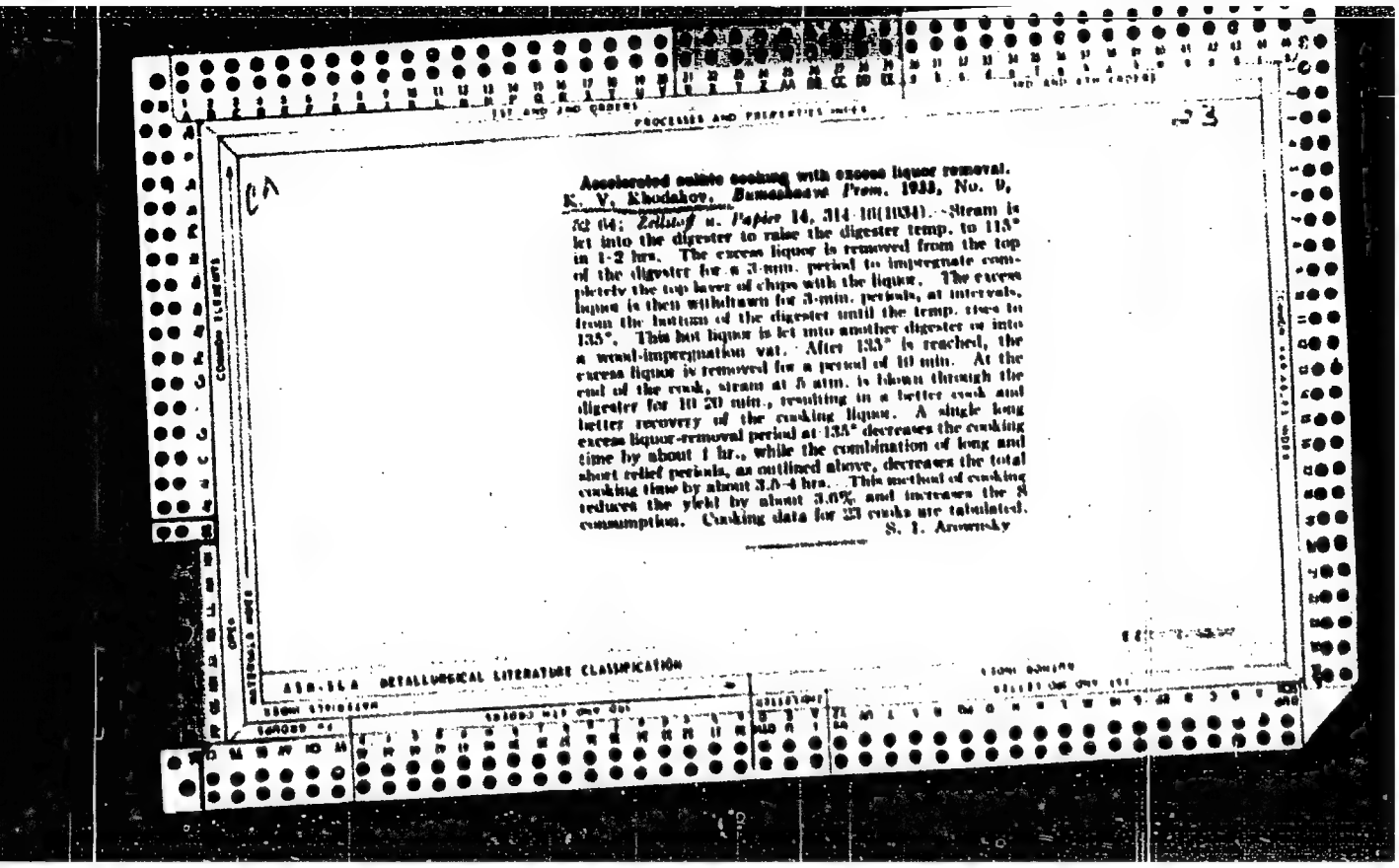
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

18

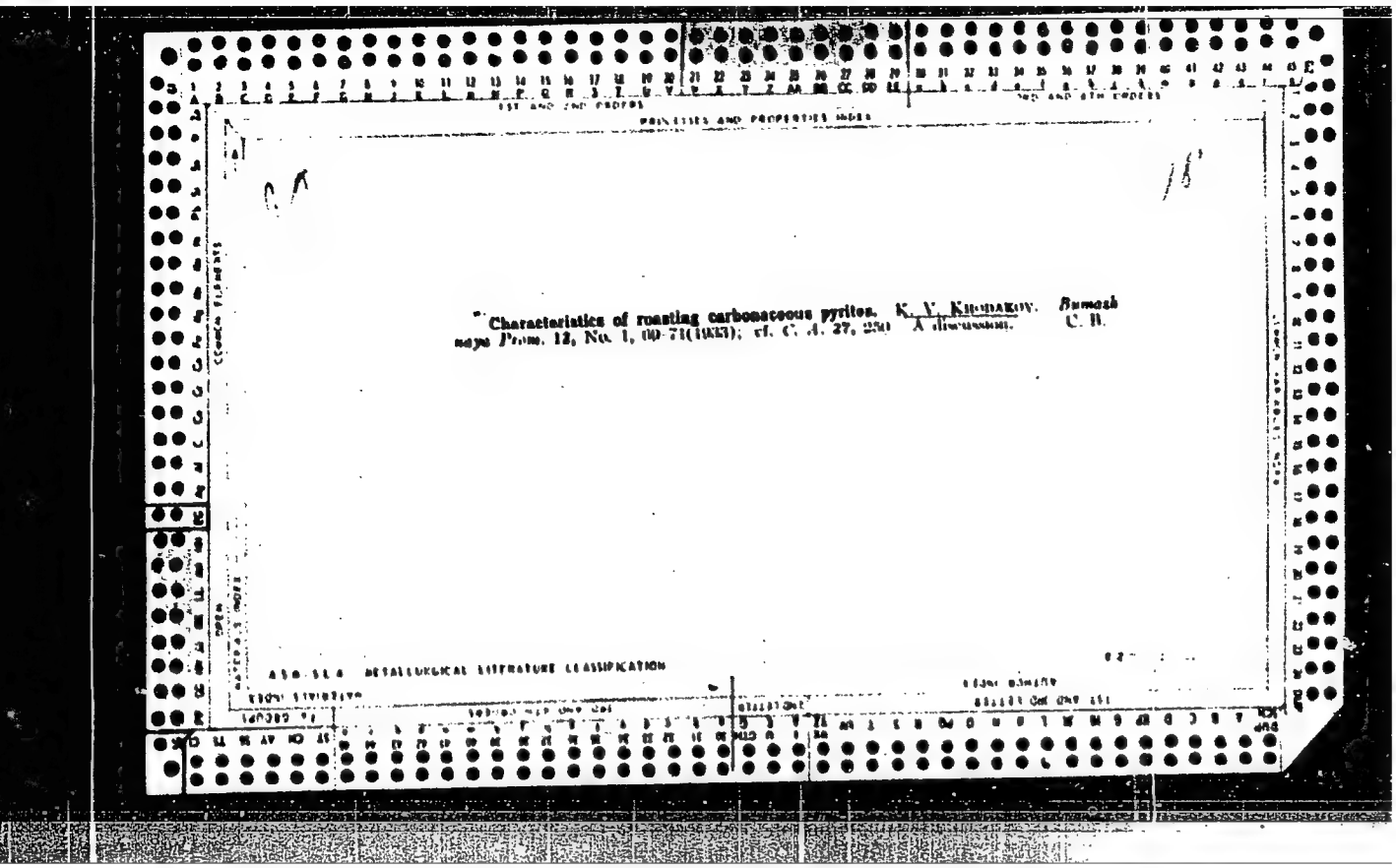
The use of pyrites containing carbon. I. The fundamentals of burning pyrites containing carbon. —V. Khodakov, *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 8, 66-7.—A diagram is given to show the relation between the percentage of SO_2, excess air and compn. of the pyrites when the latter are burned. II. The possibility of using pyrites containing carbon in the contact system. S. Bulkhovskii. *Ibid.* 67-9.—If account is taken of the extra O_2 required, such pyrites are suitable for burning in the contact system. H. M. Leicester

A38-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



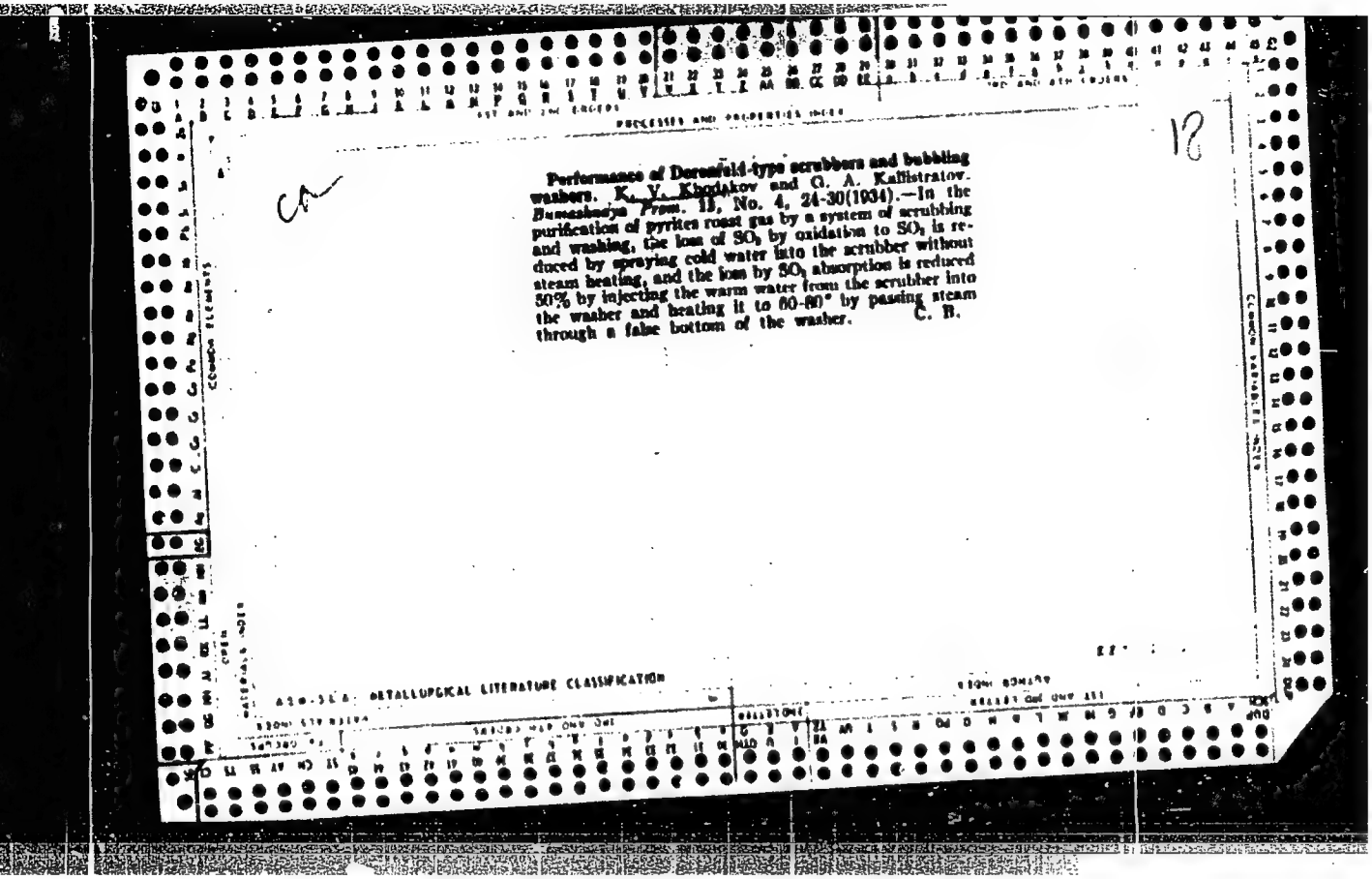
Accelerated sulfite cooking with excess liquor removal. K. V. Khodakov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 1933, No. 9, 52-64; *Zellstoff u. Papier* 14, 314-16(1934). Steam is let into the digester to raise the digester temp. to 115° in 1-2 hrs. The excess liquor is removed from the top of the digester for a 3-min. period to impregnate completely the top layer of chips with the liquor. The excess liquor is then withdrawn for 3-min. periods, at intervals, from the bottom of the digester until the temp. rises to 135°. This hot liquor is let into another digester or into a wood-impregnation vat. After 135° is reached, the excess liquor is removed for a period of 10 min. At the end of the cook, steam at 5 atm. is blown through the digester for 10-20 min., resulting in a better cook and better recovery of the cooking liquor. A single long excess liquor-removal period at 135° decreases the cooking time by about 1 hr., while the combination of long and short relief periods, as outlined above, decreases the total cooking time by about 3.0-4 hrs. This method of cooking reduces the yield by about 3.0%, and increases the S consumption. Cooking data for 23 cooks are tabulated.

S. I. Aronovsky

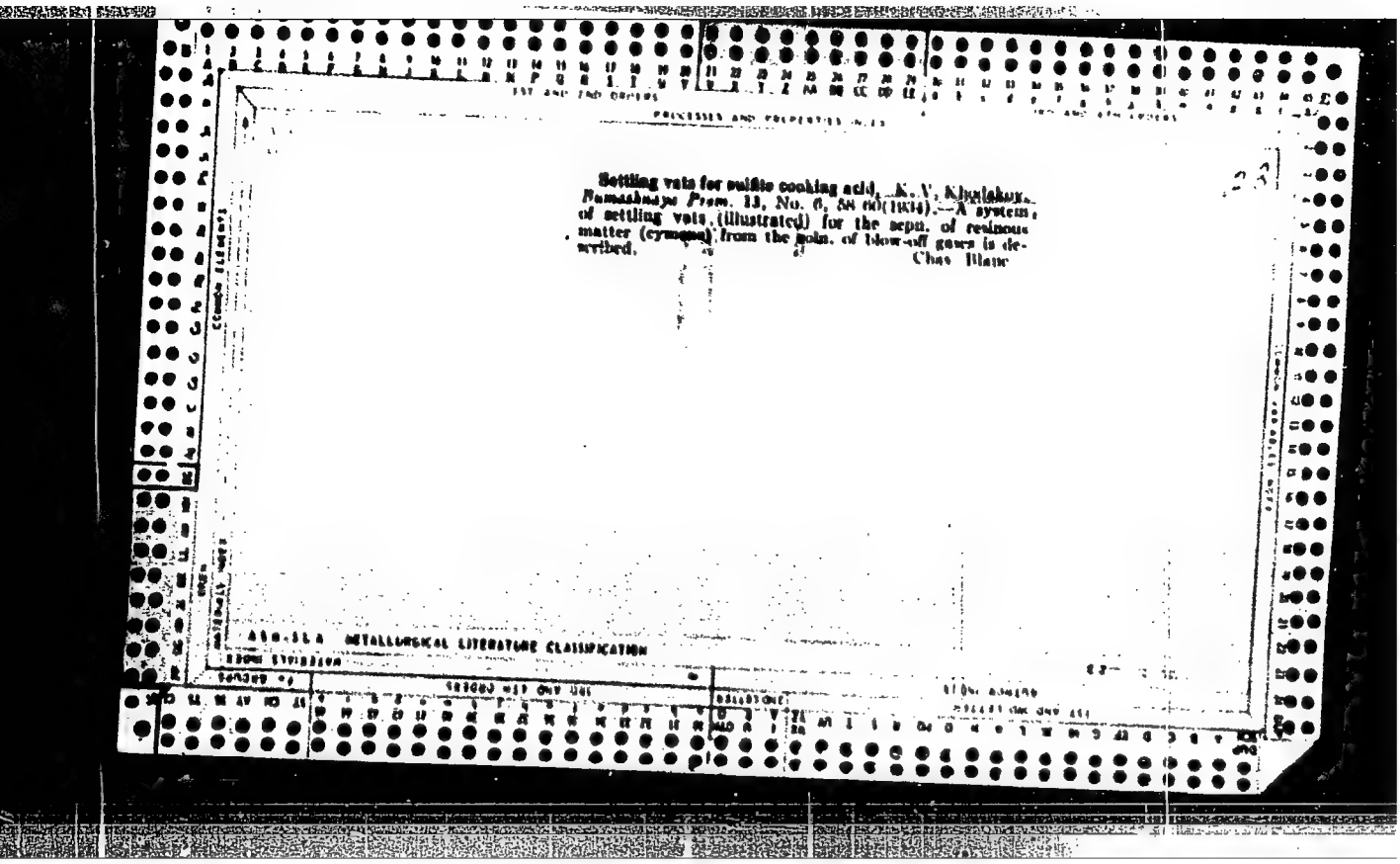


Characteristics of roasting carbonaceous pyrites. K. V. Khodakov. *Bumaga* says *Prom.* 12, No. 1, 69-71(1933); cf. C. A. 27, 2501 A dimension. C. B.

A50-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



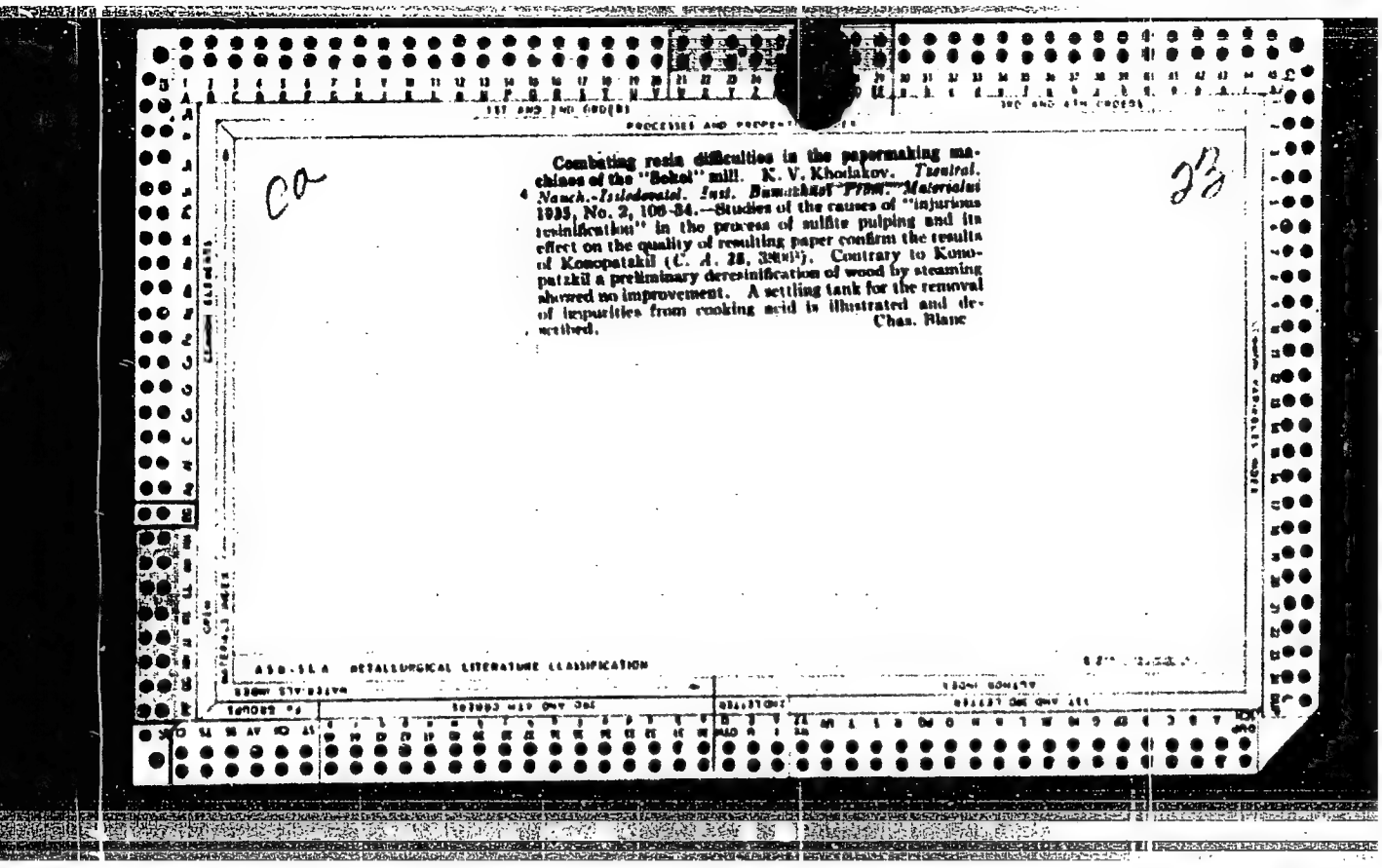
Performance of Dorsfeld-type scrubbers and bubbling washers. K. V. Khodakov and G. A. Kallistratov. *Zhurnal Prikl. Khim.* 13, No. 4, 24-30(1934).—In the purification of pyrites roast gas by a system of scrubbing and washing, the loss of SO_2 by oxidation to SO_3 is reduced by spraying cold water into the scrubber without steam heating, and the loss by SO_2 absorption is reduced 50% by injecting the warm water from the scrubber into the washer and heating it to 60-80° by passing steam through a false bottom of the washer. C. B.



Settling vats for sulfite cooking acid. K. V. Klyuikov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 13, No. 6, 58-60(1938).—A system of settling vats (illustrated) for the sepn. of resinous matter (cymene) from the soln. of blow-off gases is described.

Chas. Blair

A50-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Combating resin difficulties in the papermaking machines of the "Sokol" mill. K. V. Kholiakov. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnoi Prom., Materialui* 1935, No. 2, 106-34.—Studies of the causes of "injurious resinification" in the process of sulfite pulping and its effect on the quality of resulting paper confirm the results of Konopatzkil (*C. A.* 28, 3800[5]). Contrary to Konopatzkil a preliminary deresinification of wood by steaming showed no improvement. A settling tank for the removal of impurities from cooking acid is illustrated and described.

Chas. Blanc

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

New method for determining the sulfur dioxide content of gases from pyrites burner. K. V. Khodakov. *Bum.-ochkaya Prom.* 15, No. 4, 30 (1937); *Chimie & Industrie* 39, 740.—The sample is taken by means of a bottle that is evacuated. The SO_2 is absorbed in water and titrated with $CaOCl_2$ in the presence of starch and KI.
A. Papineau-Couture

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

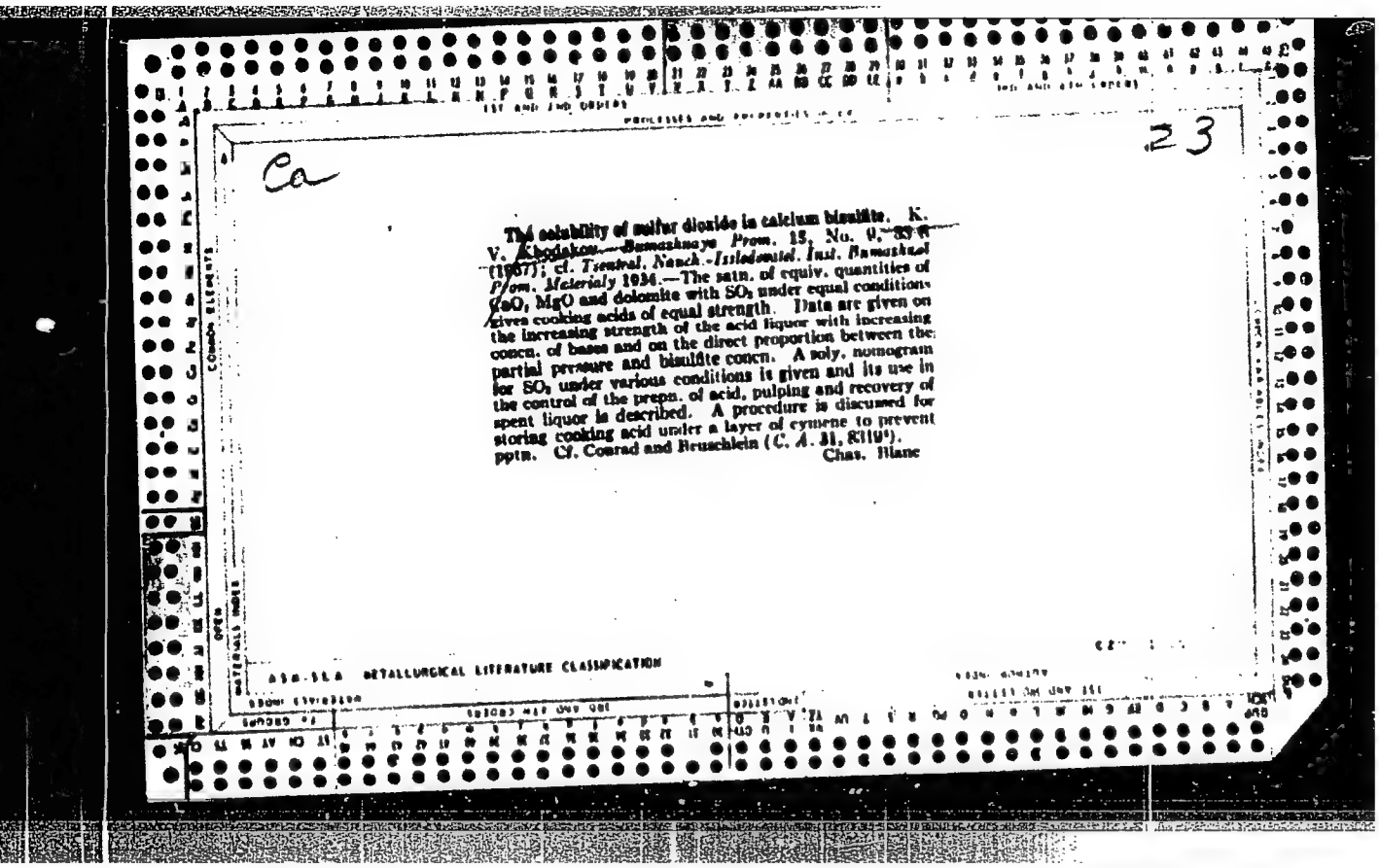
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

23

Resin difficulties in the papermaking machines [of the "Sokol" mill]. K. V. Khoiakov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 15, No. 8, 78-85(1937); cf. *C. A.* 30, 5030[?].—As a supplement to the previous data on the "injurious resinification" in the process of sulfite pulping, it is shown that the resin difficulties in the papermaking machines are caused not only by the natural resins and oils of wood, but also by the resinate size and lubricating oils, which form sticky, oily resinous deposits on the paper surface. Some addnl. measures for combating the resin trouble in the pulping and paper sizing are suggested (cf. Komatzkii, *C. A.* 28, 3890[?]).
Chas. Blanc

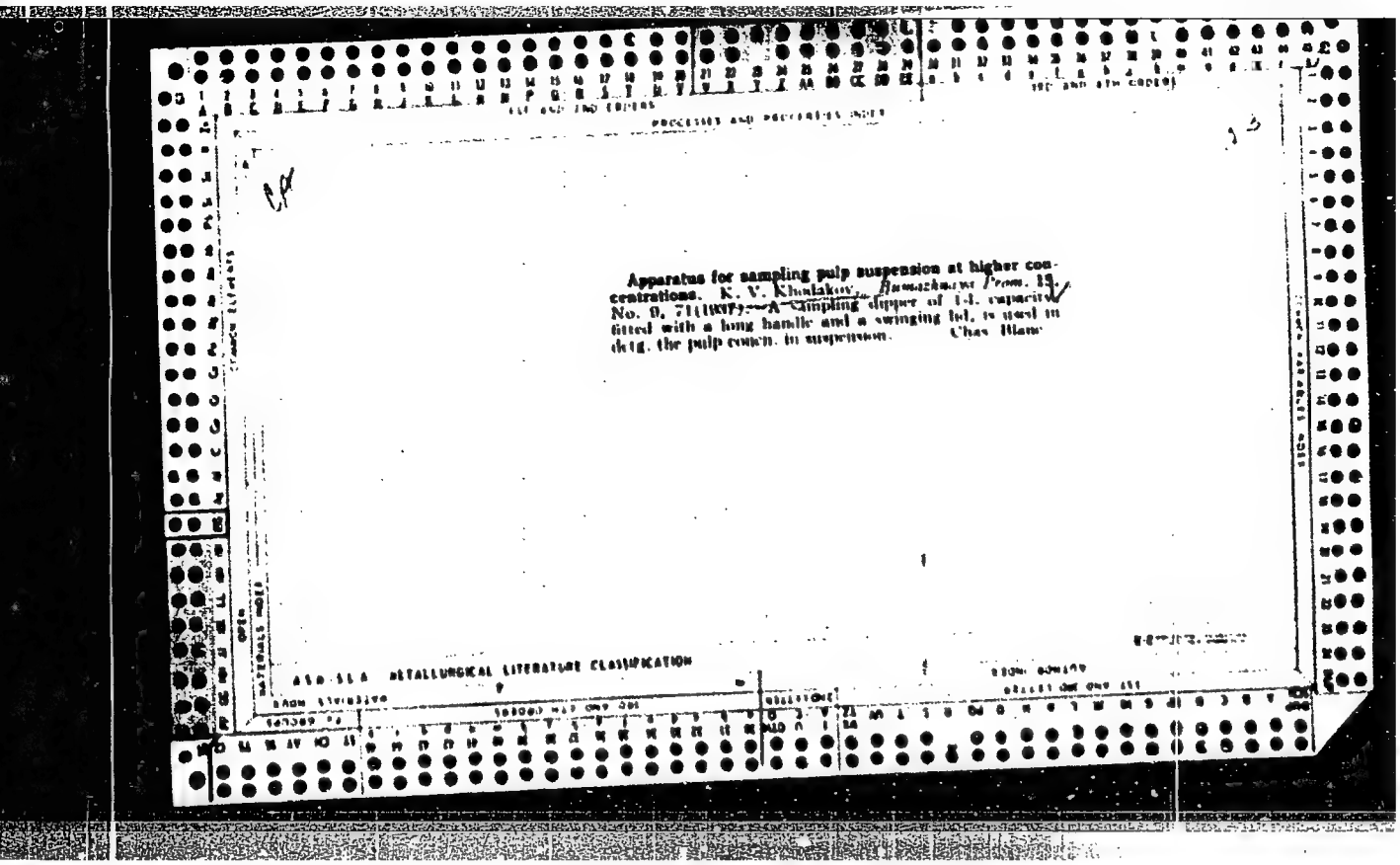
ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



23

Ca

The solubility of sulfur dioxide in calcium bisulfite. K. V. Khodakov. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 15, No. 9, [illegible] (1937); cf. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnoi Prom. Materialy* 1934.—The satn. of equiv. quantities of CaO, MgO and dolomite with SO_2 under equal conditions gives cooking acids of equal strength. Data are given on the increasing strength of the acid liquor with increasing concn. of base and on the direct proportion between the partial pressure and bisulfite concn. A poly. nomogram for SO_2 under various conditions is given and its use in the control of the prepn. of acid, pulping and recovery of spent liquor is described. A procedure is discussed for storing cooking acid under a layer of cymene to prevent pptn. Cf. Conrad and Bruschlein (*C. A.* 31, 8119⁴).
Chas. Blanc



Apparatus for sampling pulp suspension at higher concentrations. K. V. Khalakov. Zavodskaya Lab. 13, No. 9, 1141(1947).—A clamping dipper of 1.1. capacity fitted with a long handle and a swinging lid, is used in dtg. the pulp concn. in suspension. Chas. Blanc

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHODAKOV, N. D., and ANICHKOV, N.N.

Ueber die Vitalfarbung der oberen Luftwege und des Gehororgans bei Kaninchen. Zeitschr. fur Hals-, Nasen--und Ohrenheilkunde. 37, 4, 284-291, 1935.

NARAVTSEVICH, Zinoviy Abramovich; KHODAKOV, Naum Moiseyevich; NEYMAN, M.I., red.

[For the participant of a tourist trip] Uchastniku turistskogo pokhoda. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 39 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZAKHAROV, Ye.D.; GUR'YEV, I.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.V.; DRONOVA, N.P.; GIL'DENGORN, I.S.; KHODAKOV, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, B.I.

Nonuniformity in continuously cast ingots and its effect on the quality of semifinished products. Alium. splavy no.3:371-382 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KHODAKOV, V.

On the road toward the improvement of farming (from the Regional Agricultural Conference in Rostov-on-Don). Zemledelie 23 no.10: 85-88 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Rostov Province--Agriculture)

KHODAKOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improve the operation of water works for fire fighting. Pozh.delo 7 no.12:17-18 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Fire extinction--Water supply)

KHODAKOV, V. A.

Integrals

Dissertation: "An Intergral With a Small Range." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Mechanics-Mathematics Faculty, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 26 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva -- Moscow, 16 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

L 18316-65 EWG(j)/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pz-6/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/SSD WW/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4049532 S/0089/64/017/005/0329/0335

AUTHOR: Millionshchikov, M. D.; Gvardtsiteli, I. G.; Abramov, A. S.; Gorlov, L. V.; Gubanov, Yu. D.; Yefremov, A. A.; Zhukov, V. P.; Ivanov, V. Ye.; Kovy*rzin, V. K.; Koptelov, Ye. A.; Kosovskiy, V. G.; Kukharkin, N. Ye.; Kucherov, R. Ya.; Laly*kin, S. P.; Merkin, V. I.; Nechayev, Yu. A.; Pozdnyakov, B. S.; Ponomarev-Stepnoy, N. N.; Samarin, Ye. N.; Serov, V. Ya.; Usov, V. A.; Fedin, V. G.; Yakovlev, V. V.; Yakutovich, M. V.; Khodakov, V. A.; Kompaniyets, G. V.

TITLE: The "Romashka" high-temperature reactor-converter 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 329-335

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power reactor, reactor feasibility study, research reactor, thermoelectric converter/Romashka

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly describe the construction, parameters, test results, and operating experience of the "Romashka" reactor-

Card 1/2

L 18316-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049532

converter unit, which has been in operation at the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute since August 1964. The fuel used is uranium dicarbide enriched to 90% U^{235}. Graphite and beryllium are used as reflectors. Electricity is generated by silicon-germanium semiconductor thermocouples distributed on the outer surface of the reflector and connected in four groups which can be connected in series or in parallel. The temperatures of the active zone and outer surface are 1770 and 1000C, respectively. The power ratings are 0.50-0.80 kW electric and 40 kW thermal, the maximum current (parallel connection) is 88 A, the neutron flux is 10^{13} neut/cm^2 sec in the center of the active zone and 7×10^{12} on its boundary. The reactor has a negative temperature reactivity coefficient. The equipment has high inherent stability and requires no external regulator, and little change was observed in the thermocouple properties after 2500 hours of operation. Tests on the equipment parameters are continuing, and the results are being analyzed for use in future designs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D.; GVERDTSITELI, I.G.; ABRAMOV, A.S.; GORLOV, L.V.; GUBANOV, Yu.D.; YEFREMOV, A.A.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; IVANOV, V.Ya.; KOVYRZIN, V.K.; KOPTELOV, Ye.A.; KOSOVSKIY, V.G.; KUKHARKIN, N.Ye.; KUCHEROV, R.Ya.; LALYKIN, S.P.; MERKIN, V.I.; NECHAYEV, Yu.A.; POZDNYAKOV, B.S.; PONOMAREV-STEPNOY, N.N.; SAMARIN, Ya.N.; SEROV, V.Ya.; USOV, V.A.; FEDIN, V.G.; YAKOVLEV, V.V.; YAKUTOVICH, M.V.; KHODAKOV, V.A.; KOMPANIYETS, G.V.

High-temperature reactor-converter "Romashka." Atom. energ. 17 no.5:329-335 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KHODAKOV V. A.
~~KHLOPKIN, N. S.~~

"Temperature-Field of Reactor Fuel Element at Non-Uniform Heat Removal",

by V. A. Khodakov and N. S. Khlopkin.

Report Presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

KHODAKOV, V. F., Engr

USSR/Metals - Cutting Aug 50

"Semiautom-tic Machine for Cutting Circular Flanges," Engineers S. A. Gol'denberg, V. F. Khodakov

"Avtogen Delo" No 8, pp 20-22

Describes semiautomatic gas cutting machine for mass production of pipes in shipbuilding industry. Machine is designed to cut flanges of 50-600 mm diameter from steel 10 - 30 mm thick. One advantage is possibility of cutting flanges at very edge of metal sheet, bringing waste to minimum. Productivity is 85 pieces for 8 hours. Operation of four machines for 1½ years demonstrated dependability.

FDD PA 167T71

KHODAKOV, V. F.
Moscow Inst of Water Economy Engineers imeni V. R. Vil'yams. Chair of Hydraulics. Moscow, 1956.

KHODAKOV, V. F.- "On the union of a turbulent stream with a calm one in expanding streams." Moscow Inst of Water Economy Engineers imeni V. R. Vil'yams. Chair of Hydraulics. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 13, 1956.

KHODAKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Union of turbulent and streams in suddenly enlarging channels.
Nauch.zap. MIIVKH 20:198-214 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Hydraulics)

KHODAKOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUVALOV, M., inzh.

Useful textbook ("Practical hydraulics in fire prevention" by N.A.Tarasov-Agalakov. Reviewed by V.Khodakov, M.Shuvalov). Pozh.delo 6 no.8:32 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Fire prevention) (Hydraulics)
(Tarasov-Agalakov, N.A.)

KHODAKOV, V.G.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.

[The Arctic Ural]Poliarnyi Ural. Moskva. (Its Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii). [Snow cover]Snezhnyi pokrov. 1962. 129 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.
(Ural Mountains--Runoff)

KHODAKOV, V.G.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.

[The Arctic Ural]Poliarnyi Ural. Moskva. (Its Materialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii). [Ablation. Runoff]Abliatsiia. Stok. 1962. 140 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.
(Ural Mountains--Glaciology)
(Ural Mountains--Runoff)

KHODAKOV, V.G.

Possible error in the measurement of precipitation. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:51-52 Je '64 (MIRA 17:8)

KHODAKOV, V.G.

Dependence of the total ablation of the surface of glaciers on the air temperature. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:48-50 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

L 45786-66 JT/JXT(BF)
ACC NR: AR6016024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/001/B030/B030

39
B

AUTHOR: Khodakov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Use of an APM-1 typewriter in computer output devices

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 1B214

REF SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostr. Inform. nauchno-tekhn. sb., no. 2(22), 1965, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, printer, automatic printer/APM-1 printer

ABSTRACT: The automatic APM-1 printer developed at the Scientific Research Institute of Control Computers (NII upravlyayushchikh VM) is described. Since its parameter printing is done line by line, data concerning each parameter are arranged in columns making it possible to rapidly analyze the course of the process. The printer operates according to the principle of "quick printing" (the type carrying wheel rotates at a constant speed). During printing, an electromagnet actuates the hammer when the selected sign passes underneath it. At the moment of printing, the paper tape stops and then advances on step. Because the typewriter contains 24 characters, a 5-digit binary code is required.

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.623

L 45786-66
ACC NR: AR6016024 O

The typewriter and digital computer are coupled by a circuit using ferrite-diode elements and transistorized amplifiers. The control circuit uses RMUG-type relays and telephone-type keys. The functional diagram of printing control and the electromechanical diagram of the control device are described. State tests of the experimental model of the typewriter and two years of test operation have demonstrated its high reliability. Orig. art. has: 2 illustrations. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2 pb

L 62253-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016087 UR/0302/65/000/002/0031/0033
681.142.623

AUTHOR: Khodakov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Using an APM-1 printer at the computer output

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: computer printer, on the fly printer / APM-1 printer

ABSTRACT: The development and test results of the first Soviet on-the-fly printer APM-1 are reported. The high-speed line printer uses a continuously rotating print wheel carrying 24 characters; they are selected by a 5-digit binary code. Fast-acting hammers print the characters. The printer is connected to the computer via a control unit which comprises ferrite-diode logical elements and semiconductor amplifiers. Functional and principal circuits of this unit are presented and their operation is briefly explained. During the two-year operation of an APM-1 on-the-fly printer prototype, no failure of a major component occurred. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 62253-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016087

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KSHEMINSKIY, E.I.; KHODAKOV, V.Ye.

Transducer for indicating angular positions of a shaft in automatic printing machines. Avtom. i prib. no.1:58-60 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CHURANOV, S., prepodavatel'; KHODAKOV, Yu., prof.; CHERTKOV, I., prepodavatel' khimii

Problems and experiments in chemistry. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.4: 98 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Churanov). 2. Kafedra khimii Moskovskogo aviatsionnogo ordena Lenina instituta im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Khodakov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut obshchego i politekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Chertkov).
(Chemistry—Problems, exercises, etc.)

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; KHODAKOV, Yu.S.

Kinetics of hydrogenation of the vinyl ether of β-(diethylamino) ethanol and vinyl phenyl ether on 1% pd/Al 0. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim. nauk no.4:722-724 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ether) (Hydrogenation)

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; MARKOV, M.A.; KHODAKOV, Yu.S.

Effect of gamma rays on the catalytic activity of platinized aluminosilicate. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1227-1230 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Aluminosilicates) (Catalysis) (Gamma rays)

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; KHODAKOV, Yu.S.

Effect of gamma rays on the activity of platinum-containing catalysts. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1430-1432 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Gamma rays) (Catalysis) (Platinum)

KHODAKOV, Yu.S.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.

Kinetic relations of hydrogen peroxide decomposition on γ-irradiated and nonirradiated lanthanum hydroxide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11:2445-2450 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo, AN SSSR.

L 48581-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Po-4/Pr-4 IJP(c)
JD/JG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006775 S/0195/65/006/001/0089/0094

AUTHOR: Minachev, Kh. M.; Khodakov, Yu. S.

TITLE: Study of the catalytic properties of the rare earth elements in the reaction of the transformation of normal butane

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 6, no. 1, 1965, 89-94

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, butane, transformation, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, homium, erbium, dysprosium, ytterbium, thulium, terbium

ABSTRACT: Circulation-flow and static methods were used to investigate the catalytic properties of the oxides of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, holmium, erbium, dysprosium, ytterbium, thulium, and terbium in the reaction of the transformation of normal butane at 400-550°. The catalytic properties of erbium oxide were also studied in the transformation of propylene, ethane, and ethylene. Prepared catalysts were heated in a muffle furnace at 650° for 5 hours. The tests were conducted both with a flow-circulation unit and a static unit (see figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure). The kinetics of the reaction in all cases were described by

Card 1/2

L 48581-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006725

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an equation of the first order. Specific rates, preexponential factors, and energies of activation were determined for all the oxides studied. It was found that the slopes of the curves for magnetic and catalytic properties differ in the rare earth oxide series. "The authors express their gratitude to V. A. Kozlovskaya for participating in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables, 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63 ENCL: 0 SUB CODE: IC, OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/4

KHODAKOV, Yu.S.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; STERLIGOV, O.D.

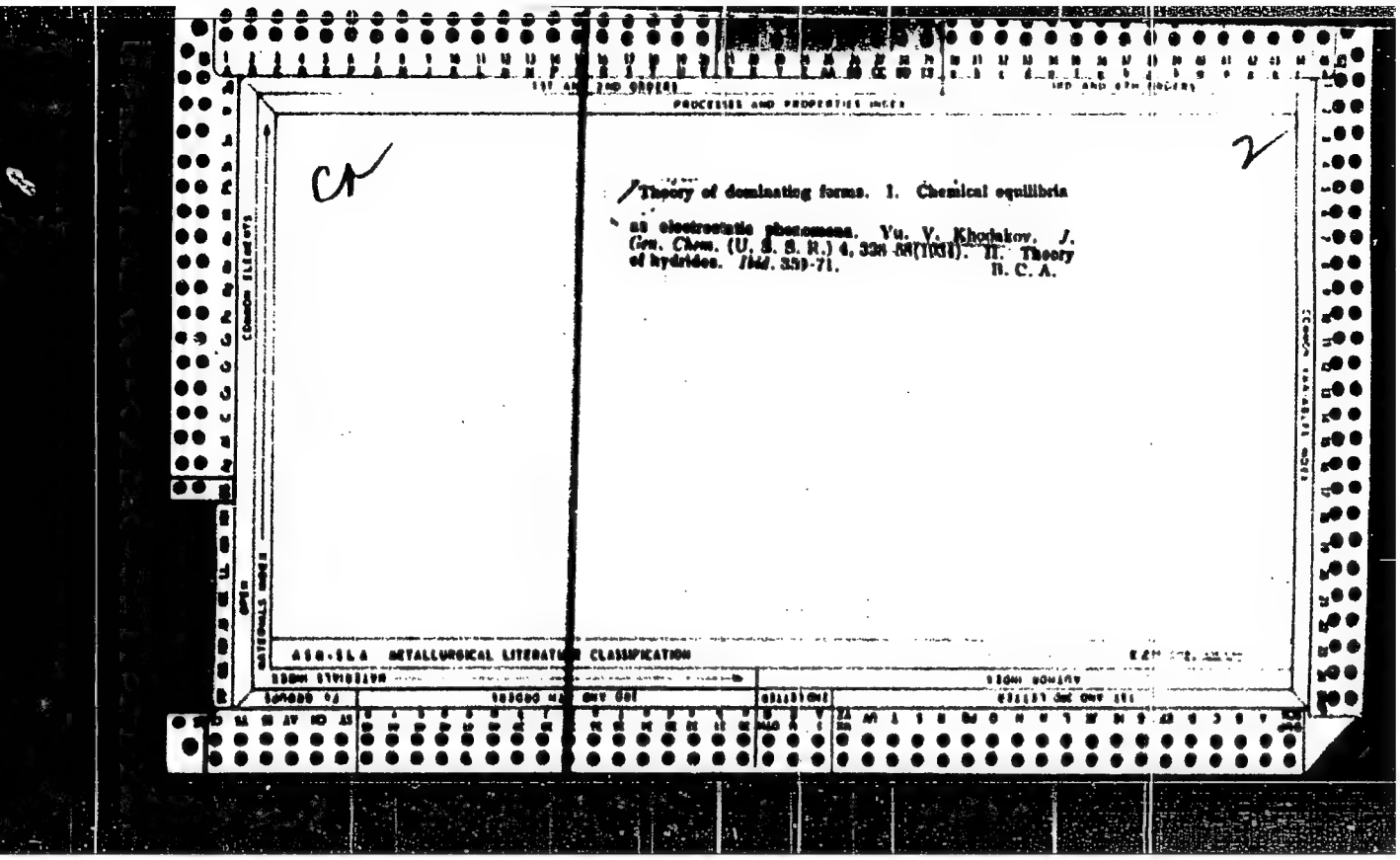
Kinetics of the catalytic dehydrogenation of butane to butylenes. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:344-346 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Submitted April 12, 1965.

KHODAKOV, Yu.V.; ZHURAVLEVA, T.M.; MIL'CHENKO, V.V.

Determination of chromate and dichromate simultaneously. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:929 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Chromates) (Dichromates)



Theory of dominating forms. 1. Chemical equilibria as electrostatic phenomena. Yu. V. Khotinov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 338-58(1934). II. Theory of hydrides. *Ibid.* 359-71.
B. C. A.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Selenic acid as a twin of sulfuric acid. A. L. Agafonova and Yu. V. Khodakov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 40, 350-2(1943)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 10, 610[6].--Kh. has developed theoretical reasons for concluding that the strength of O-contg. acids increases with the at. no. of the acid-forming element. This is confirmed by detns. of the 2nd ionization consts. of H_2SO_4 (I) and H_2SeO_4 (II) made by colorimetric detn. of the pH of HNO_3 solns. to which Na_2SO_4 or Na_2SeO_4 was added. Methyl orange was used as indicator. The 2nd ionization consts. of I and II were detd. to be, resp., 3.5×10^{-8} and 7.0×10^{-3}. The relative strengths of the two acids remained unchanged throughout the interval 0-60°. J. W. Perry

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

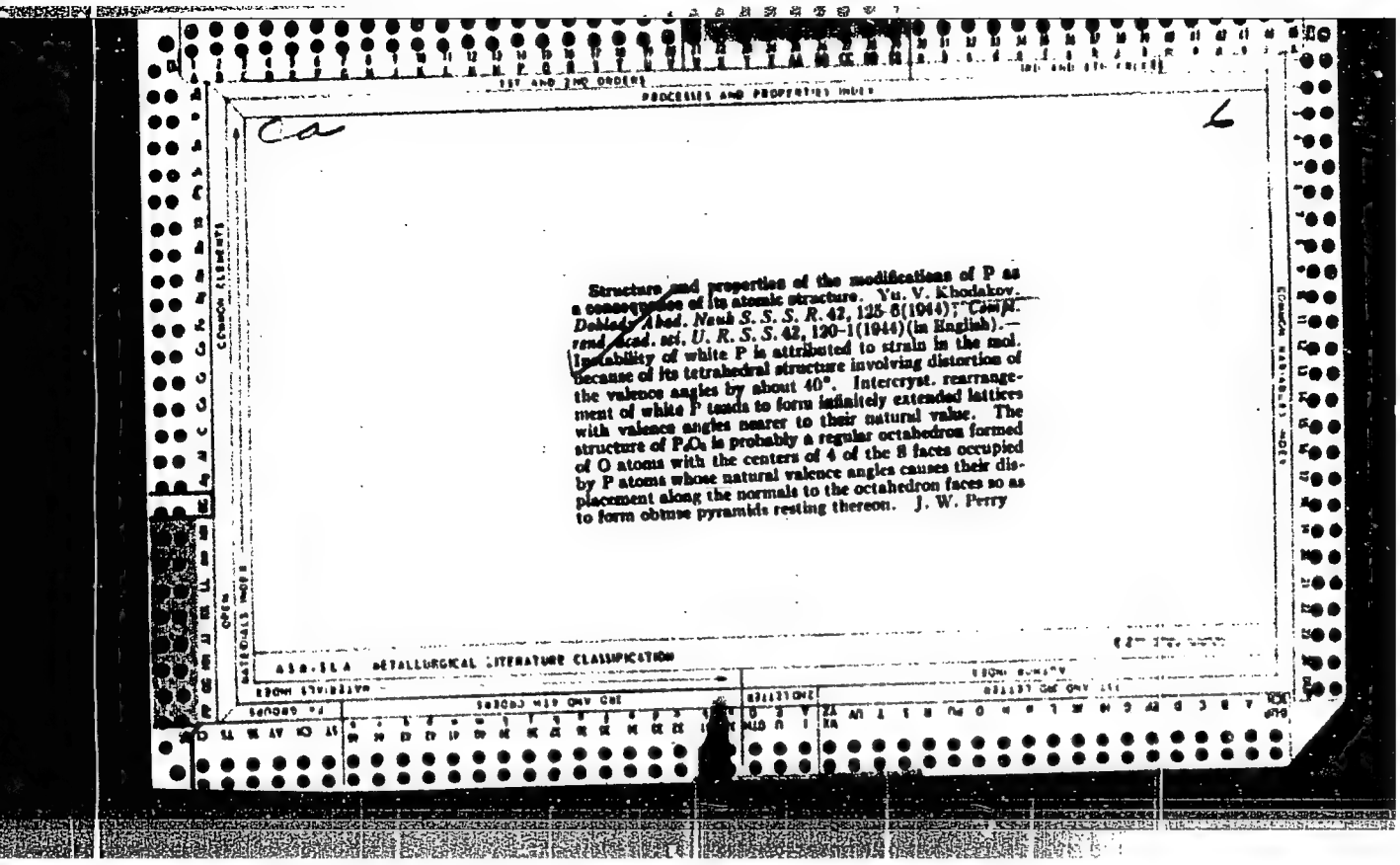
CA

2

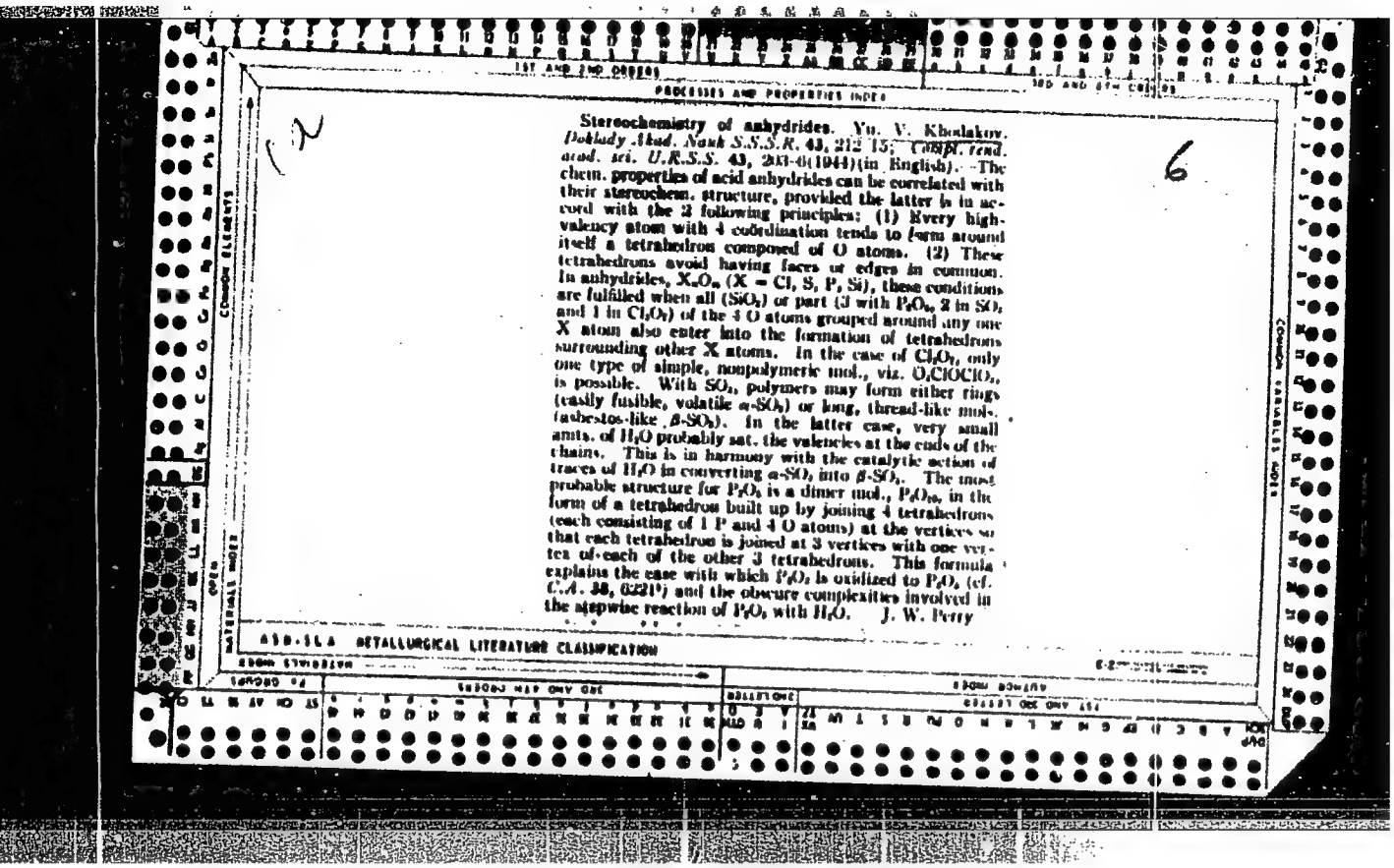
The strength of strong acids. Ya. V. Khodakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 41, 121-3(1943).—Previous conclusions as to the relative strengths of strong acids based on Kh.'s "theory of dominating forms" (cf. *C. A.* 28, 2347[3], 5310[3]; 29, 1311[3]) were confirmed by data reported by Kolthoff and Williams (cf. *C. A.* 28, 3644[1,2]). The relatively low acid strength attributed by Kh. to HCl is in agreement with recent calcns. by Schwarzenbach (cf. *C. A.* 29, 1077[3]) and with the results of Raman-effect studies by Ochs, *et al.* (cf. *C. A.* 34, 7748[3]). Also in *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 41, 117-19(in English).

J. W. Perry

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Structure and properties of the modifications of P as a consequence of its atomic structure. Yu. V. Khodakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 42, 125-8(1944); *Compt. rend. Acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 42, 120-1(1944)(in English).—Instability of white P is attributed to strain in the mol. because of its tetrahedral structure involving distortion of the valence angles by about 40°. Intercryst. rearrangement of white P tends to form infinitely extended lattices with valence angles nearer to their natural value. The structure of P_4O_6 is probably a regular octahedron formed of O atoms with the centers of 4 of the 8 faces occupied by P atoms whose natural valence angles causes their displacement along the normals to the octahedron faces so as to form obtuse pyramids resting thereon. J. W. Perry

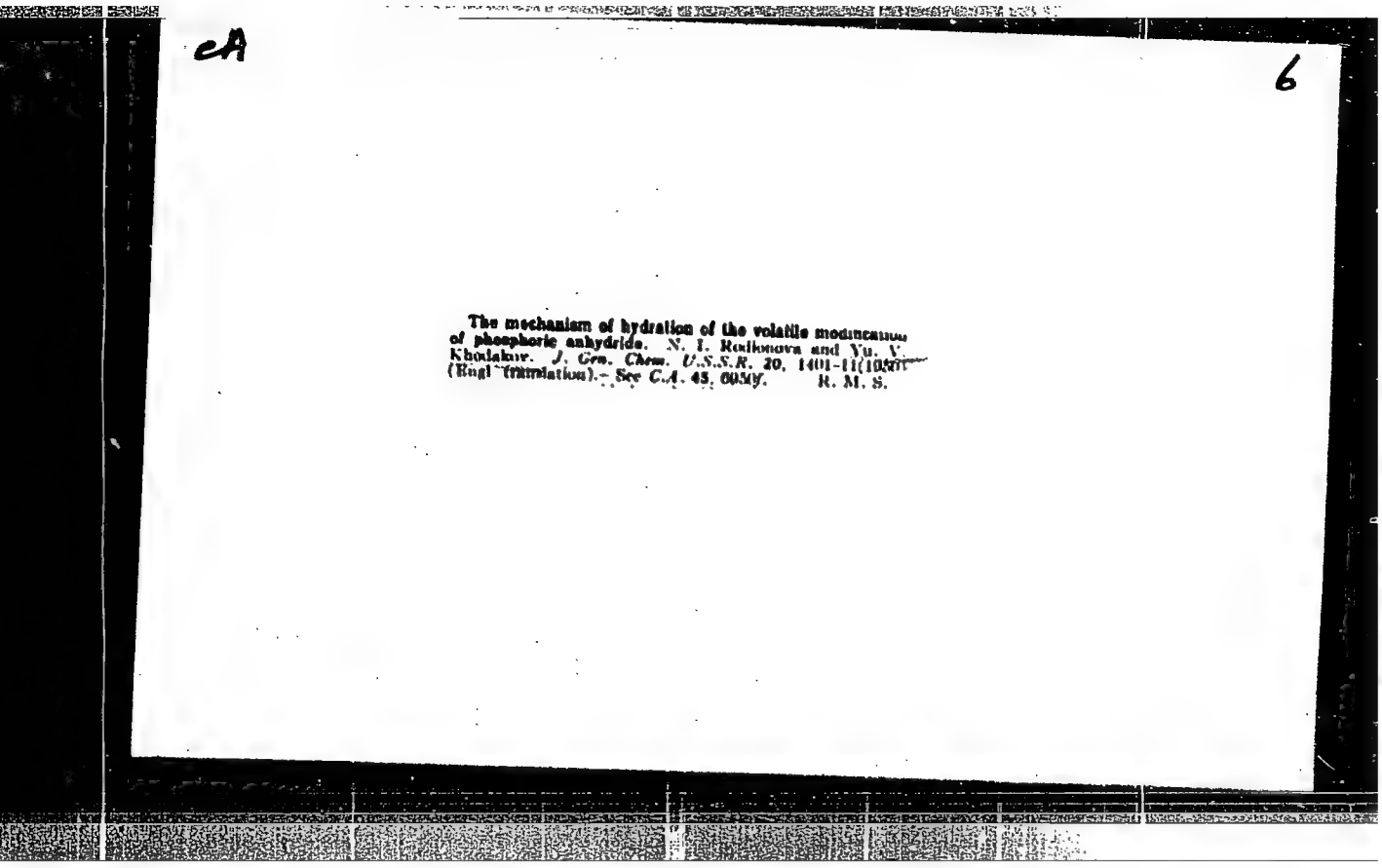


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Stereochemistry of anhydrides. Yu. V. Khodakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 43, 212-15; *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 43, 203-6(1944)(in English).—The chem. properties of acid anhydrides can be correlated with their stereochem. structure, provided the latter is in accord with the 2 following principles: (1) Every high-valency atom with 4 coördination tends to form around itself a tetrahedron composed of O atoms. (2) These tetrahedrons avoid having faces or edges in common. In anhydrides, X_nO_m (X = Cl, S, P, Si), these conditions are fulfilled when all (SiO_4) or part (3 with P_2O_5, 2 in SO_3 and 1 in Cl_2O_7) of the 4 O atoms grouped around any one X atom also enter into the formation of tetrahedrons surrounding other X atoms. In the case of Cl_2O_7, only one type of simple, nonpolymeric mol., viz. $O_3ClOClO_3$, is possible. With SO_3, polymers may form either rings (easily fusible, volatile α-SO_3) or long, thread-like mols. (asbestos-like β-SO_3). In the latter case, very small amts. of H_2O probably sat. the valencies at the ends of the chains. This is in harmony with the catalytic action of traces of H_2O in converting α-SO_3 into β-SO_3. The most probable structure for P_2O_5 is a dimer mol., P_4O_{10}, in the form of a tetrahedron built up by joining 4 tetrahedrons (each consisting of 1 P and 4 O atoms) at the vertices so that each tetrahedron is joined at 3 vertices with one vertex of each of the other 3 tetrahedrons. This formula explains the ease with which P_2O_3 is oxidized to P_2O_5 (cf. *C.A.* **38**, 6221[9]) and the obscure complexities involved in the stepwise reaction of P_2O_5 with H_2O. J. W. Perry

A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Mechanism of the hydration of the volatile modification of phosphorus pentoxide. S. I. Rodionova and Yu. V. Khodakov. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 1347–57 (1950).—By following the concns. of orthophosphate, tripolyphosphate, and pyrophosphate as functions of time, the authors confirmed their previously proposed mechanism in both acid and alk. media: $P_4O_{10} \xrightarrow{H_2O} H_4P_4O_{12}$ (tetragonal mol. with P atoms as apexes) (cf. C.A. 39, 1815[1]) $\xrightarrow{H_2O}$ $H_6P_4O_{13}$ (open chain) $\xrightarrow{H_2O} H_4P_2O_7 + H_3PO_4$. $H_4P_2O_7 \xrightarrow{H_2O}$ $H_3PO_4 + H_3PO_3$. $H_3PO_3 \xrightarrow{H_2O} 2H_3PO_4 + H_2$. H_3PO_3 was detd. by titrating the H^+ liberated when the soln. was treated with excess Ag^+. Tripolyphosphate was detd. by titrating the H^+ liberated by the reaction $H_3P_3O_{10}^{--} + 2\,Zn = ZnHP_3O_{10}^{--} + 2H^+$, gravimetrically detg. pyrophosphate, and subtracting the amt. of H^+ liberated by it. The presence of $H_3P_3O_{10}^{---}$ was also demonstrated by the isolation of $NaZn_2P_3O_{10} \cdot 8H_2O$ from the soln. Cyrus Feldman



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6

The mechanism of hydration of the volatile modifications of phosphoric anhydride. N. I. Ruikhnova and Yu. V. Kholakov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1401-11(1950) (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 45, 6059*f*. R. M. S.

KHODAKOV, Yu.V., chlen-korrespondent.

Structure of inorganic substances. Khim. v shkole no.3:3-12 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk. (Chemical structure)

KHODAKOV, Yu. V.

[General and inorganic chemistry] Obshchaia i neorganicheskaia khimiia. Moskva, Akad.ped.nauk RSFSR, 1954. 523 p. (MLRA 8:) D)

SHAPOVALENKO, S.G.; KHODAKOV, Yu.V.

New chemistry handbook for the 7th class. Khim.v shkole 9 no.6: 34-43 N-D '54.
(Chemistry) (MLRA 8:1)

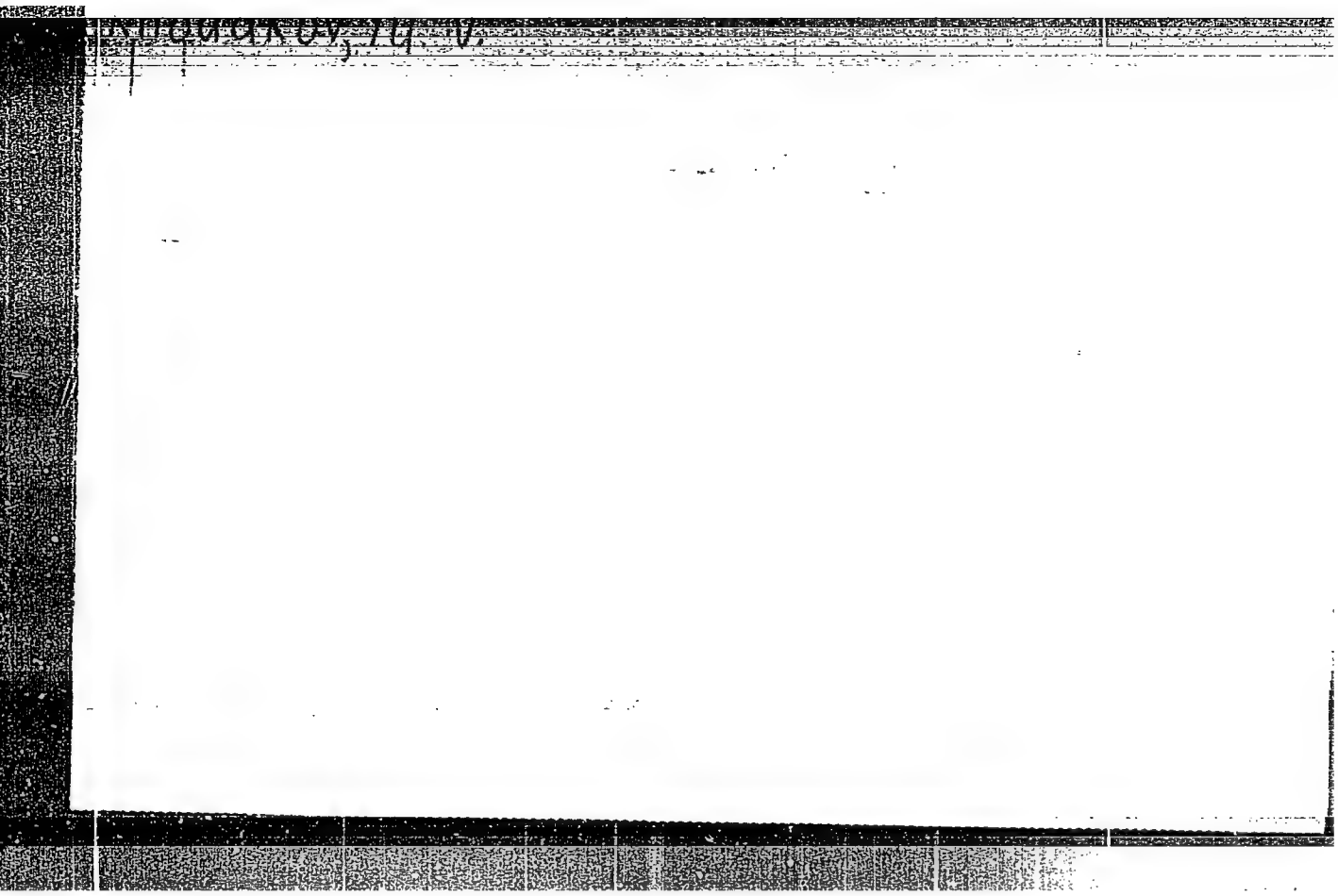
KHODAKOV, Yu. V.

ORESTOV, I.L.

Serious shortcomings of a useful and needed book. "General and inorganic chemistry." Yu.V. Khodakov. Reviewed by I.L. Orestov. Khim. v shkole 10 no.4:70-73 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Chemistry, Inorganic) (Khodakov, IU.)

KHODAKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; TSVETKOV, Leonid Aleksandrovich; SHAPOVALENKO, Sergey Grigor'yevich; EPSHTEYN, David Arkad'yevich; GRABETSKIY, A.A., redaktor; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Chemistry; textbook for the class 10 of the secondary school] Khimiia; uchebnik dlia 10 klassa srednei shkoly. Pod red. S.G.Shapovalenko. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1956. 167 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Chemistry)



KHODAKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; IVANOVA, G.A., otvetstvennyy red.; KRAVTSOVA, P.M., tekhn.red.

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